Saskatchewan
Ministry of
Agriculture

Report Number 29, October 30, 2008

FINAL CROP REPORT OCTOBER, 2008

Crop reporters estimated that farmers harvested an above average crop this year. However, farm incomes will be tempered by high input costs.

Seeding activity in the province began in the southwest by mid-April. By June 8, seeding was 99 per cent complete.

Farmers seeded an estimated 34.1 million acres. Crops were behind for much of the growing season due to cool weather. Harvest started in late July with some swathing in the southwest. Second growth from uneven germination and hail damage delayed the harvest of some crops. By the end of August only 20 per cent of the 2008 crop had been harvested. However, it picked up significantly by mid-September. Overall, fall harvest progress was slightly ahead of the five-year average.

Crop quality was above average. The amount of harvested crop falling into the top two grades was above the 10-year average. Downgrading of crops came from insects, ergot, hail, and weathering.

Forage yields varied throughout the province. In the southwest and west central region, yields were below average.

For further information contact:
Terry Bedard, P.Ag.
Agricultural Economist
Policy Branch
Saskatchewan Agriculture
306-787-5956

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1 Year Ago

Around 700 000 acres remained to be harvested from the 2007 crop.

Crop reporters estimated that provincial production would be below the 10 year average.

Quality of the 2007 crop was about average.

*Saskatchewan Agriculture says **Thank you** to our crop reporters for their information for another season–you make the report the valuable source of information that it is.*

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada | Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

CANADA ~ SASKATCHEWAN
Crop Insurance

Precipitation/Moisture

According to Saskatchewan Watershed Authority's April, 2008 report, winter precipitation totals in the grainbelt region generally varied from below normal in southern areas to near normal in northern areas.

The weather patterns during March and into mid-April of below normal precipitation, low thawing daytime temperatures followed by cold nights resulted in a very slow melt with high sublimation losses (conversion of snow directly to water vapour). Runoff was below to well below normal, with generally smaller peaks and runoff volumes south and west of the Yellow Head Highway. In areas south of the Trans-Canada Highway, soil moisture conditions were dry. Many areas experienced no measurable runoff, leaving reservoirs and dugouts at low levels.

Precipitation during April was quite variable throughout the province. South eastern areas received well below normal precipitation while west central areas received well above normal precipitation. In mid April, a brief period of very mild temperatures combined with strong winds resulted in a rapid melt of the snow pack in areas north of the Yellow Head Highway. The rapid melt and corresponding runoff produced well above normal peak flows in the north central and north eastern grainbelt areas, resulting in flooding of agricultural lands.

During the third week of April, much of western and central areas of the province were hit with heavy snowfall. The return to cold temperatures resulted in a slower melt of the new snow. The additional snowfall resulted in a second runoff in west central areas and a prolonged runoff in north western areas of the grainbelt.

Precipitation during May, with the exception of the extreme south western area, was well below normal throughout much of the province. South western areas saw near normal precipitation. In late May, a low pressure system helped spread beneficial rainfall to much of southern Saskatchewan.

In mid-June, a strong low pressure system brought heavy rain to southern Saskatchewan.

In early July, severe thunderstorms tracked across portions of the southwest with hail, strong winds, and at least one funnel cloud. In late July, a warm, humid air mass met a drier air mass and the collision resulted in strong storms across central and southern areas. Weather events included large hail, funnel clouds, tornados, and strong winds.

Mid-August, saw more storms in southern areas, including hail, strong winds, and rainfall amounts of up to 60 mm or more. Just over a week later, desert-like heat hit Saskatchewan, shattering many temperature records – some set as far back as 1894.

Thanksgiving Day weekend saw a Colorado low produce widespread heavy snowfall – the highest amounts fell in a swath from Yorkton through Moose Jaw and Regina and then south to the U.S. border.

During the season April 1 to August 31, precipitation as a percentage of normal ranged from 60% to 85% in the area including Prince Albert, Hudson Bay, Wynyard, and North Battleford, as well as isolated areas in the west central and southern regions. In an area including Maple Creek, Gravelbourg, and Swift Current, precipitation ranged from 115% to 150%. Other areas with this range of precipitation included west central areas near the Alberta border as well as some east central areas. The remainder of the grainbelt had rainfall in the range of 85% to 115%.

Seeding

Less than one-half of one per cent of the 2007 crop was left out over the winter. Seeding activity in the province had begun by mid-April in the southwest. By the end of April, 1% of the 2008 crop had been planted. By mid-May, about 25% of the crop had been planted. Wet and/or cold field conditions hindered many producers from starting earlier. Dry soil conditions in the south caused some delays in seeding. By the end of May, 97% of the crop was seeded. By June 8, the provincial seeding progress total was at 99%, and only Crop District 9b at 96% reported less than 98% complete.

During seeding, shortages of inputs were reported, including inoculants, seed, fertilizer, and chemical (primarily Edge). A snowstorm around April 20 brought snow to west central and north western regions and further delayed

seeding. It was June 1 before the southeast finally received some precipitation to help improve topsoil moisture. There was some re-seeding due to frost damage and poor emergence.

Wet and windy weather made spraying challenging for farmers. As well, cool, dry weather hampered weed growth.

Crop Damage

Throughout the growing season, sources of weather damage were wind, heat and drought stress, frost, flooding, and hail.

Alberta typically has the most hail events each summer, however, as in 2007, Saskatchewan once again had the greatest number of reported severe hail events at 99. The 1991-2007 average for Saskatchewan is 43 severe hail events. Hail damage was also a significant issue in 2008 across Saskatchewan, and associated diseases in pulse crops became a concern in some areas.

From entomologist, Scott Hartley:

Climatic conditions are a major factor influencing insect populations, including pest and beneficial species. For instance, cool temperatures this spring slowed development and activity of many insects, while minimal precipitation in May resulted in the delay of wheat midge emergence in July. Economic thresholds, the estimated level at which insect populations cause sufficient damage to warrant control, were lower in 2008 because of the increased commodity prices.

Flea beetle populations have been increasing during the last few years, but we did not have the consistent warm and dry conditions in 2008 required to make them a major issue for producers.

Wireworms caused serious damage to crops in isolated areas. There are no reliable counter measures for wireworm control during the growing season and producers who experienced significant infestations during 2008 should be prepared to use an insecticide seed treatment in 2009.

Cutworms were a serious insect pest in many crops including lentil, mustard, canola and cereals and were prevalent in areas similar to 2007. Cutworms were reported throughout the south (Assiniboia), southwest (Shaunavon) and west central (Kindersley) regions. The earliest reports were species that over-winter as larvae, in most cases army and dingy cutworms that are above-ground feeders. Large infestations completely defoliated young seedling crops, typically on hilltops and drier areas of a field. Below-ground feeding species such as red-backed or pale western cutworms were also identified. Cooler, wetter conditions in some areas may have reduced the overall damage.

The *pea leaf weevil* reached economic levels in pea crops in southwest Saskatchewan in 2008. It was first found in the province in 2007, with the most extensive damage noted near the Alberta border north of Maple Creek. However, the economic infestation range extended in 2008 and chemical control was required in pea crops much further east; to the Gull Lake and Shaunavon areas. Adult feeding on the leaves can severely reduce crop stands, but larval damage to the nitrogen-fixing nodules may be more significant. Research on the pea leaf weevil is currently being conducted by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada at Lethbridge.

The *cabbage seedpod weevil* has continued to expand out of southwest Saskatchewan. The highest populations are still located in the southwest, but a survey conducted by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Saskatchewan Agriculture in July indicated economic infestations in other areas, and the presence of the weevil as far east as Regina and north to within 70 km of Saskatoon.

Monitoring for *diamondback moth* trapped a high number of moths near Avonlea in June. Although the traps are intended more as a warning than as an indicator of economic levels, some fields required control in the area. Diamondback moths were noted in a number of other areas where insecticide application was required (Wilkie, Rosetown, Kindersley and Lloydminster).

The fall 2007 survey of adult *grasshoppers* suggested the potential for severe (>12-24 hoppers per square metre) infestations in a few areas in south and west-central Saskatchewan. Although heavy infestations did not occur, there were

reports of crops being sprayed in the Elrose, Rosetown and Outlook areas. Insecticide application occurred largely on lentils, in which the economic threshold is lowest (2 hoppers and higher per square metre). The fall 2008 grasshopper survey is complete and the 2009 grasshopper forecast map will be available in January.

Wheat stem sawfly was at high levels in various locations across the province, particularly in northwest and central regions. Crop rotation and utilizing solid stemmed wheat varieties remain the only options for managing this pest. Early swathing of severely infested stands is the best method of salvaging wheat if high populations are noted.

Root maggots were widespread in the Parkland Region in 2008. Favourable (moist) soil conditions were conducive to maggot populations and most canola plants had one or more larvae tunneling in the root. On a large field scale, control options are not economically viable. Non-chemical strategies include heavier seeding rates and should be considered in the spring when planting.

Moist conditions are also favourable for the *wheat stem maggot*. Infestations were estimated at higher levels than normally seen in the Province. However, due to the highly visible white heads, observed estimates are generally higher than actual levels. Furthermore, there are no control options available.

Wheat midge infestations were forecast to be at unprecedented levels in 2008 and this was, no doubt, the most serious insect pest for producers. However, cool and very dry conditions resulted in a delay in emergence. Reports of the first emergence of midge were in locations in the east-central and northeast regions in early July, with the bulk of the female midge emerging about a week later than most years. Chemical application for control continued into the third week in July. Variable crop staging resulted in some of the earliest seeded wheat crops escaping damage.

Various *aphid* species were noted and required control in a number of crops with pea, lentil and canary seed being the most affected. Aphids were also noted at higher levels in some cereal crops but even with the increased value in these crops, control was not required.

The annual *Bertha armyworm* monitoring program indicated a few areas with higher potential risk, based on adult moth counts. There was some spraying reported for Bertha armyworm larvae in the Prince Albert area and in the northeast (Nipawin), but overall, the outbreak experienced over the past few years appears to be on the decline.

From plant pathologist, Faye Dokken: The 2008 year was not considered significant for most crop diseases.

In cereal crops, *leaf spotting diseases* were reported in 2008. Survey material from the *Fusarium Head Blight* (FHB) Survey revealed that FHB was present and it was likely that the highest levels were on the east side of the province. There were some reports of *powdery mildew* on cereals. *Ergot* was reported in cereals in areas all over the province at harvest time. Harvest was delayed in many areas due to late crops (e.g. delayed emergence after seeding, recovery from hail damage) and poor harvest conditions including rain in August and September. This places crops at risk for *sooty moulds* and reduced quality. These moulds can continue to develop in the bin and lead to grain spoilage or the production of mycotoxins in the grain.

In oilseed crops, *alternaria black spot* and hail were the most prevalent diseases/issues in the Canola Disease Survey. In general, the season started with early frost damage on canola seedlings and uneven germination that led to uneven maturity and delayed harvest in some regions. Hail and weed issues seemed to be the major limitations for flax crops. For mustard corps, the majority of issues were related to weeds, especially wild mustard.

Cool temperatures and dry conditions reduced growing conditions causing many field pea seedlings to grow very slowly and have poor nodulation. This allowed for organisms that cause *root rot* to gain an advantage on the plant and severely affect the roots of field peas. It seemed this phenomenon was significant through much of the growing area of the province.

In lentils, no major outbreaks of *anthracnose* occurred.

In chickpeas, *Ascochyta* infection appeared early in the season; however, the disease did not appear to have as drastic an impact on production as initially feared. Weather conditions during much of the remainder of 2008 were not conducive to advancing or spreading the disease much further.

Harvest/Production

Harvest operations got underway in late July with some swathing of fall rye in the southwest. The largest week over week harvesting progress occurred between September 14 and 21 at 28%. Harvest progress was slow as the crop moved from 1% harvested by August 10 to 97% harvested by October 12. Cool, wet weather caused harvesting delays in late August and early September. Crops that were hail-damaged in the summer were slow to ripen and some are still not harvested.

About 600 000 acres remain to be harvested from the 2008 crop, primarily in the northeast, though unharvested grain fields are scattered throughout the province. Farmers continue to combine when they can, and grain dryers are being well-used. Most, if not all of the crop is expected to be taken off this fall.

On a provincial basis, yield estimates are expected to be above the 10-year average for all crops except triticale. The north eastern area of the grainbelt reported the highest average yields for oats, barley, fall rye, canola (shared with the northwest), mustard, and peas. The east central area of the grainbelt reported the highest average yields for winter wheat, spring wheat, durum, flax, and lentils. The south western area reported the lowest average yields for all crops except fall rye, triticale, and lentils.

Most farmers were pleasantly surprised with the yields they received given the lack of rainfall in May and the cool temperatures.

Quality

The percentage of harvest which fell into the top two grades was generally higher across all crops, in comparison to their respective 10-year average. The downgrading that did occur primarily came from insects, ergot, hail, and weathering.

The spring wheat crop is estimated to be 49% No. 1 Canada Western (CW), compared to 46% No. 1 CW for the 10-year (1998-2007) average. A further 37% is expected to grade No. 2, compared to the average of 23%. The durum crop is expected to be 35% No. 1 CWAD and 39% No. 2 CWAD for 2008, compared to 40% and 28% respectively from the 10-year average.

Twenty-nine per cent of the oat crop is expected to grade No. 1 CW, compared to the 10-year average of 26%. Malting barley grade for the 2008 crop also is expected to be above the 10-year average – 48% versus 33%. Sixty-eight per cent of the triticale crop is expected to grade No. 1 Canada. There is no 10-year crop report average for triticale.

Eighty-eight per cent of the flax crop is expected to grade 1 CW and 11% No. 2, compared to the 10-year average of 79% and 14% respectively. Canola is also above average for the top grades – 90% of the 2008 crop is No. 1 and nine per cent is No.2 versus the 10-year average of 75% and 15%, respectively.

The mustard crop is expected to grade 83% No. 1 Canada versus the 10-year average of 73%. With 24% of the sunflowers combined, 100% of that crop is expected to grade No. 1 Canada, compared to 64% for the 10-year average. The lentil crop is expected to grade 84% in the top two grades, compared to the 10-year average of 74%. The pea crop is expected to grade 92% in the top two grades, compared to the 10-year average of 83%. The chickpea crop is expected to grade 47% No. 1 CW. There is no 10-year average for chickpeas.

The quality of fall seeded crops was estimated to be above-average. The rye crop was expected to grade 97% in the top two grades versus the 10-year average of 88%. Winter wheat crops were expected to grade 59% No. 1 CW and 34% No 2 CW., versus 49% and 34% respectively for the 10-year average.

Many of the higher grading crops came from the southwest. Many of the lower grading crops came from the southeast and the east central region.

Hay/Pasture and Winter Feed

Cutting of the 2008 hay crop began in mid-June. By mid-July, over 40% of the first-cut had been baled or put into silage. By August 3, 74% of the first cut and less than 1% of the second cut had been harvested. Many reporters did not expect a second cut of hay in their district. Frost and cool spring weather delayed hay crops in all areas of the province, while southern areas had dry soil conditions as well. Farmers also struggled with wet weather during haying season.

Pastures were slow to develop as cool, dry conditions in the south and snow in the north hampered growth. Pasture condition ratings at the end of May showed only 22% of the pastures rated in good to excellent condition. By the end of July, pasture conditions had improved and 58% were reported to be in good to excellent condition. Conditions declined by the end of August, with 45% of pastures rated as good to excellent. The decline continued into September with 35% of pastures rated in good to excellent condition at the end of the month. Pastures held out better in southern areas.

Water supplies for livestock is a concern for many southern producers going into the winter as sloughs and dugouts are dry or very low. Many are looking for a heavy snowfall to replenish water basins in the spring run-off. Some farmers have been hauling water for livestock for several weeks already.

About three-quarters of livestock owners have adequate feed supplies going into winter. The southwest shows the highest percentage of inadequate supplies (14% to 18%) for straw, greenfeed, and feedgrain. The southeast and northwest show the highest percentage (over 20%) of inadequate supplies for hay.

Moisture

As of October 19, 2008, 72% of the crop land is rated as having adequate topsoil moisture, 5% as having surplus, 21% as having short, and 2% as having very short topsoil moisture conditions. The southeast has the highest rating of surplus topsoil moisture conditions at 16% and the northeast has the highest rating of very short topsoil moisture at 7%. For hay and pasture land, 68% of the land is rated as adequate, 2% as surplus, 27% as short, and 3% as very short. Eight per cent of north eastern hay and pasture land is rated as having surplus topsoil moisture, while 10% of north western hay and pasture land is rated as having very short topsoil moisture conditions.

Saskatchewan Agriculture will be collecting information on subsoil moisture to produce a map for November 1, 2008.

The Ministry of Agriculture has over 250 crop reporters around the province who contribute to this report. Over 60% of the reporters have been with the program for at least 10 years – and over 25% have been with the program for more than 20 years.

2008 Weekly Rainfall Summary (in millimetres)

Crop Dist.	R.M. No.	Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
1A	1	Argyle	6	67	98	54	29	61	25	340
	2	Mount Pleasant	3	65	84	38	73	63	40	366
	3	Enniskillen	4	66	89	50	74	74	31	388
	33 A	Moose Creek	6	39	80	48	63	46	NIL	282
	33 B	Moose Creek	4	39	101	81	49	54	41	369
	34	Browning	2	38	68	63	48	52	25	296
	61	Antler	36	49	105	40	89	52	NIL	370
	64	Brock	2	34	85	71	64	51	25	332
	65	Tecumseh	NIL	28	52	80	84	44	30	318
1B	91	Maryfield	7	34	115	83	88	24	31	407
	92	Walpole	NIL	49	99	74	66	43	42	373
	93	Wawken	5	38	102	102	55	33	28	363
	94	Hazelwood	2	55	106	120	58	38	27	406
	95	Golden West	4	24	85	114	67	40	28	362
	121	Moosomin	6	57	112	131	85	41	44	476
	122	Martin	6	57	112	116	100	26	44	461
	123	Silverwood	2	42	90	94	56	17	26	327
	124	Kingsley	4	42	105	137	67	35	14	404
	125	Chester	4	19	57	100	109	34	15	338
	151 A	Rocanville	4	54	131	75	13	63	34	374
	151 B	Rocanville	13	42	101	113	36	37	33	375
	153	Willowdale	2	44	112	90	58	14	36	356
	154	Elcapo	1	27	140	128	94	27	10	427
	155	Wolseley	7	20	92	117	49	39	26	350
2A	36	Cymri	13	24	76	62	58	60	64	357
	66	Griffin	8	33	75	88	77	54	45	380
	67	Weyburn	10	20	84	80	56	70	44	364
	68	Brokenshell	9	18	84	69	40	67	15	302
	69	Norton	18	18	110	80	62	30	17	335
	96	Fillmore	12	17	77	105	89	57	55	412
	97	Wellington	11	12	72	70	59	49	38	311
	99	Caledonia	NIL	19	110	58	37	54	44	322
2B	126	Montmartre	10	14	57	158	104	49	31	423
	127	Francis	13	20	74	159	38	38	43	383
	129	Bratt's Lake	11	7	68	66	42	29	46	268
	131	Baildon	14	20	80	56	50	15	22	257
	156 A	Indian Head	20	22	76	99	42	29	38	326
	157	South Qu'appelle	Trace	20	78	106	49	27	45	325
	158	Edenwold	15	15	91	104	74	45	26	370
	160	Pense	23	14	109	31	71	10	10	268
	161	Moose Jaw	31	15	113	35	52	18	40	304
	191	Marquis	16	11	108	62	83	6	N/A	286*
3ASE	9	Surprise Valley	13	14	102	79	33	65	40	346
	38 A	Laurier	14	33	104	108	57	38	34	388
	38 B	Laurier	11	22	106	70	39	38	62	348
	39 A	The Gap	27	23	84	113	13	46	35	341
	39 B	The Gap	13	26	83	67	30	54	33	306
3ASW	10	Happy Valley	19	25	87	62	43	45	33	314
	12	Poplar Valley	12	23	155	48	41	29	32	340
	40	Bengough	11	27	113	98	4	42	55	350
	42	Willow Bunch	27	27	121	48	Trace	51	38	312
	43 A	Old Post	22	26	122	21	20	58	55	324
	43 B	Old Post	25	32	71	35	12	49	NIL	225
	44	Waverley	23	34	98	58	18	43	33	307
	70	Key West	14	32	111	77	11	30	46	321
	71 A	Excel	11	28	116	88	6	30	40	319
	71 B	Excel	11	19	131	101	2	23	48	335
	71 C	Excel	10	28	139	88	NIL	38	10	313
	72	Lake Of The Rivers	23	27	112	42	11	28	43	285
	73 A	Stonehenge	37	30	117	46	3	30	18	281
	73 B	Stonehenge	37	28	125	58	16	33	46	343
	74	Wood River	N/A	N/A	N/A	NIL	19	35	44	98

Crop Dist.	R.M. No.	Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
3AN	101	Terrell	15	27	110	33	32	22	38	277
	102	Lake Johnston	22	11	95	24	42	19	22	236
	103	Sutton	23	35	120	22	39	31	30	300
	132	Hillsborough	21	8	105	48	48	17	35	282
	134	Shamrock	37	15	118	67	40	24	32	332
	164	Chaplin	15	17	122	54	61	7	NIL	276
	193	Eyebrow	21	19	92	69	51	13	6	271
	194	Enfield	18	14	88	71	61	5	15	272
3BS	17 A	Val Marie	7	55	149	67	27	52	14	370
	17 B	Val Marie	2	42	93	14	51	24	20	245
	45	Mankota	14	37	161	17	29	40	32	330
	75 A	Pinto Creek	19	30	122	24	42	39	8	284
	75 B	Pinto Creek	22	29	120	26	45	42	36	320
	76 A	Auvergne	6	42	115	35	31	36	15	280
	76 B	Auvergne	9	44	164	20	45	50	12	344
	77	Wise Creek	15	55	131	47	24	56	NIL	328
	78 A	Grassy Creek	9	59	169	30	73	49	8	397
	78 B	Grassy Creek	8	59	128	22	59	36	10	322
	78 C	Grassy Creek	10	53	156	30	64	44	9	366
	105	Glenbain	17	32	138	29	22	42	23	303
	106	Whiska Creek	17	21	144	35	51	30	17	315
	107	Lac Pelletier	NIL	37	137	35	34	26	7	276
	108	Bone Creek	15	47	183	88	56	38	10	437
3BN	138	Webb	31	55	140	44	60	36	7	373
	165	Morse	17	15	151	74	N/A	N/A	N/A	257*
	166	Excelsior	17	15	124	66	115	15	20	372
	167	Sask. Landing	24	24	115	102	93	17	19	393
	168	Riverside	74	26	104	91	76	16	N/A	387
	226	Victory	17	2	68	72	61	14	27	261
	228 A	Lacadena	29	11	82	68	42	6	16	254
	228 B	Lacadena	45	19	65	57	42	9	15	251
	255	Coteau	NIL	21	64	45	48	N/A	N/A	178*
4A	49	White Valley	10	43	126	28	34	40	3	284
	49 A	White Valley	18	48	90	25	26	57	1	265
	51	Reno	8	58	80	32	37	43	Trace	259
	79	Arlington	9	42	131	9	28	59	5	283
	109	Carmichael	25	46	143	48	48	47	6	362
	110	Piapot	35	42	100	59	48	52	NIL	336
	111 A	Maple Creek	29	37	102	36	58	33	3	298
	111 B	Maple Creek	26	23	129	73	66	13	N/A	330*
4B	139	Gull Lake	17	22	118	58	65	36	5	321
	141	Big Stick	25	54	140	34	35	40	6	334
	142	Enterprise	32	38	121	66	30	24	8	319
	169	Pittville	23	41	81	82	36	33	NIL	296
	231	Happyland	51	28	98	44	49	5	11	286
	232	Deer Forks	35	22	95	84	51	44	11	342
5A	183	Fertile Belt	12	57	107	113	37	34	58	418
	184	Grayson	7	36	98	101	28	25	30	325
	185	Mcleod	6	23	68	140	68	29	25	358
	186	Abernethy	14	27	87	120	24	28	34	334
	211	Churchbridge	5	3	87	167	42	33	48	385
	213	Saltcoats	6	17	96	116	39	13	34	321
	216 A	Tullymet	16	21	75	149	19	28	53	361
	216 B	Tullymet	24	18	56	59	2	17	48	224
	241	Calder	2	13	87	116	86	13	59	376
	243	Wallace	NIL	14	105	180	34	20	24	378
	245 A	Garry	15	22	83	100	28	18	32	298
	245 B	Garry	21	22	96	118	9	30	60	356
	246	Ituna Bon Accord	23	21	68	134	9	17	25	297
	247	Kellross	13	21	72	146	17	24	52	345
	248	Touchwood	9	13	86	90	34	12	41	285
5B	271	Cote	4	14	53	128	47	25	31	302

These precipitation amounts represent point locations within each municipality and do not necessarily reflect the whole R.M.
Municipality No: A, B, C, and D - more than one reporter.
October's rainfall is for October 1-20.
**** incomplete***

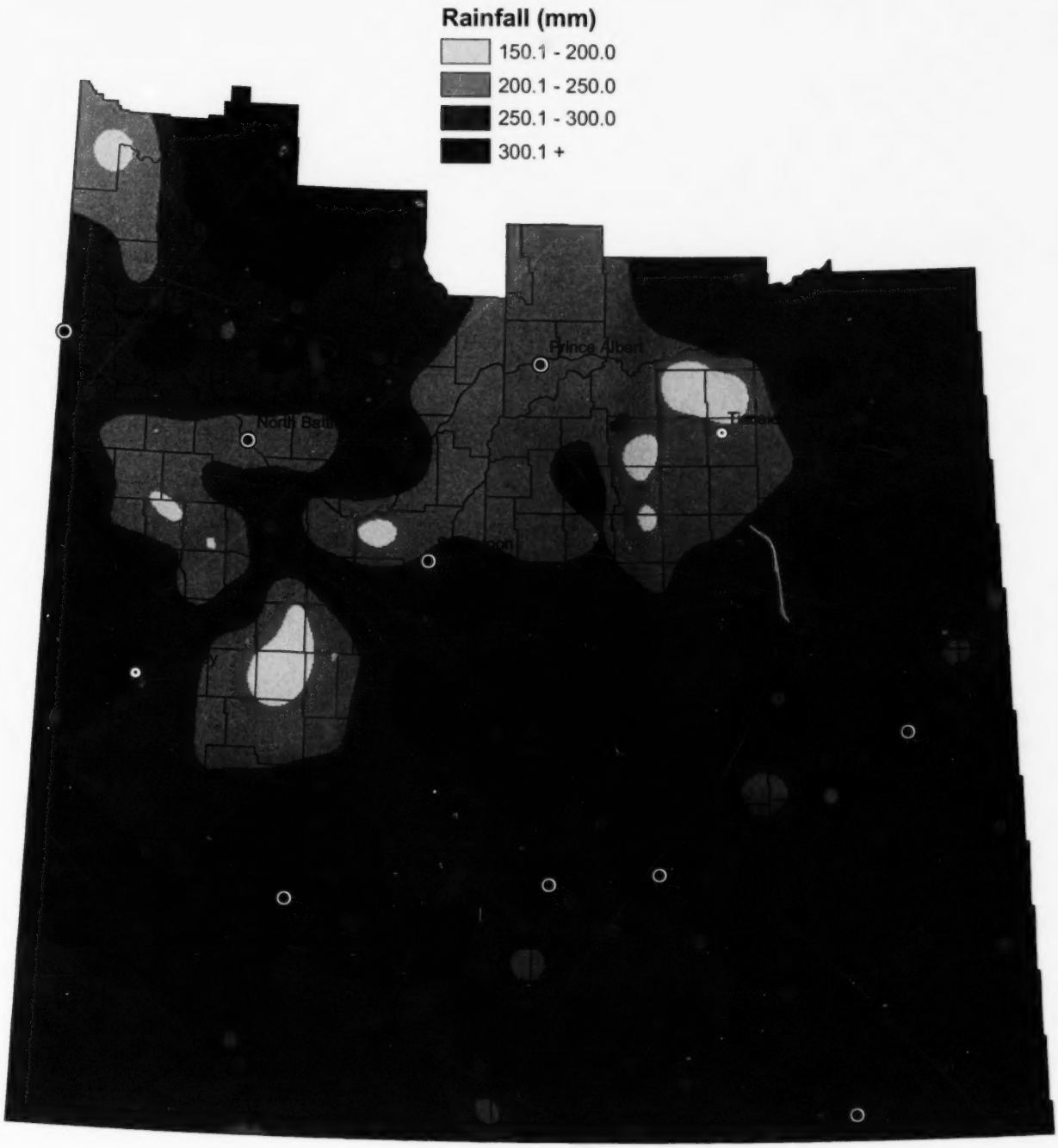
2008 Weekly Rainfall Summary (in millimetres)

Crop Dist.	R.M. No.	Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
	273	Sliding Hills	NIL	7	66	111	30	16	NIL	230
	275	Insinger	12	19	79	130	14	N/A	N/A	254
	276	Foam Lake	11	25	72	187	28	13	16	352
	277	Emerald	10	22	70	121	29	25	29	306
	304	Buchanan	7	8	111	247	7	22	33	434
	307	Elfros	14	25	95	158	20	23	29	364
	308	Big Quill	9	10	66	118	13	13	37	266
	333	Clayton	NIL	33	110	121	17	N/A	N/A	281*
	335	Hazel Dell	9	10	108	145	49	11	28	360
	336	Sasman	13	20	57	114	28	21	28	281
	337	Lakeview	22	22	58	91	21	24	25	262
	338	Lakeside	23	23	71	104	17	33	27	298
	366	Kelvington	9	32	58	128	35	7	38	307
	367 B	Ponass Lake	NIL	39	62	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	150*
6A	189	Lumsden	29	19	115	104	80	36	27	410
	190 A	Dufferin	12	9	92	61	45	45	24	288
	190 B	Dufferin	13	13	91	59	49	21	21	267
	190 C	Dufferin	14	13	102	61	91	15	22	318
	219 B	Longlaketon	13	20	112	58	46	29	22	300
	219 C	Longlaketon	22	15	86	68	66	25	26	308
	220	Mckillop	12	18	97	52	34	41	31	285
	221	Sarnia	23	26	87	96	29	31	36	328
	222	Craik	25	13	87	80	70	25	31	337
	251	Big Arm	24	15	79	105	43	28	39	333
	252	Arm River	16	15	74	61	38	28	39	270
	279 A	Mount Hope	18	10	66	129	66	18	26	333
	279 B	Mount Hope	9	13	72	88	23	23	38	266
	280	Wreford	17	8	62	114	68	15	28	312
	282	Mccraney	20	7	64	126	58	30	57	362
	309	Prairie Rose	31	13	80	138	30	9	46	347
	312	Morris	29	5	52	118	34	10	41	289
	313	Lost River	27	5	52	118	36	7	43	288
	339	Leroy	38	8	65	66	20	8	39	245
	340 A	Wolverine	25	11	70	78	51	16	54	305
	340 B	Wolverine	15	11	56	108	35	14	37	276
	341	Viscount	12	6	97	74	25	9	38	261
	343	Blucher	12	6	84	115	34	22	64	334
6B	283	Rosedale	21	7	81	61	35	13	46	263
	284	Rudy	14	14	68	68	84	36	42	326
	285	Fertile Valley	30	7	46	67	58	9	32	249
	286	Milden	7	25	39	57	60	16	40	244
	314	Dundurn	16	4	89	62	58	6	59	293
	344	Corman Park	23	NIL	41	40	36	11	30	181
	345	Vanscoy	23	NIL	54	65	61	16	47	265
	346	Perdue	21	12	65	69	62	17	39	285
	376 A	Eagle Creek	35	8	39	57	39	11	26	215
	376 B	Eagle Creek	45	2	31	64	37	12	39	230
	403	Rosthern	50	4	44	58	39	8	30	233
7A	259	Snipe Lake	34	23	75	75	28	1	13	251
	287	St. Andrews	44	9	31	40	37	12	10	183
	288	Pleasant Valley	35	9	43	58	45	3	24	217
	292	Milton	31	30	74	115	71	1	26	348
	317 A	Marriott	37	7	42	75	27	N/A	N/A	188*
	317 B	Marriott	25	2	27	62	48	5	28	197
	318 A	Mountain View	47	4	93	72	29	1	4	250
	318 B	Mountain View	31	13	60	88	43	2	39	276
	320	Oakdale	82	23	46	99	34	7	12	302
	321	Prairiedale	41	27	47	140	61	2	12	330
7B	347 A	Biggar	47	2	37	117	42	6	37	288
	347 B	Biggar	14	15	40	74	44	5	42	234
	350 A	Mariposa	43	4	60	101	33	Trace	13	253
	350 B	Mariposa	39	7	48	86	41	5	17	243

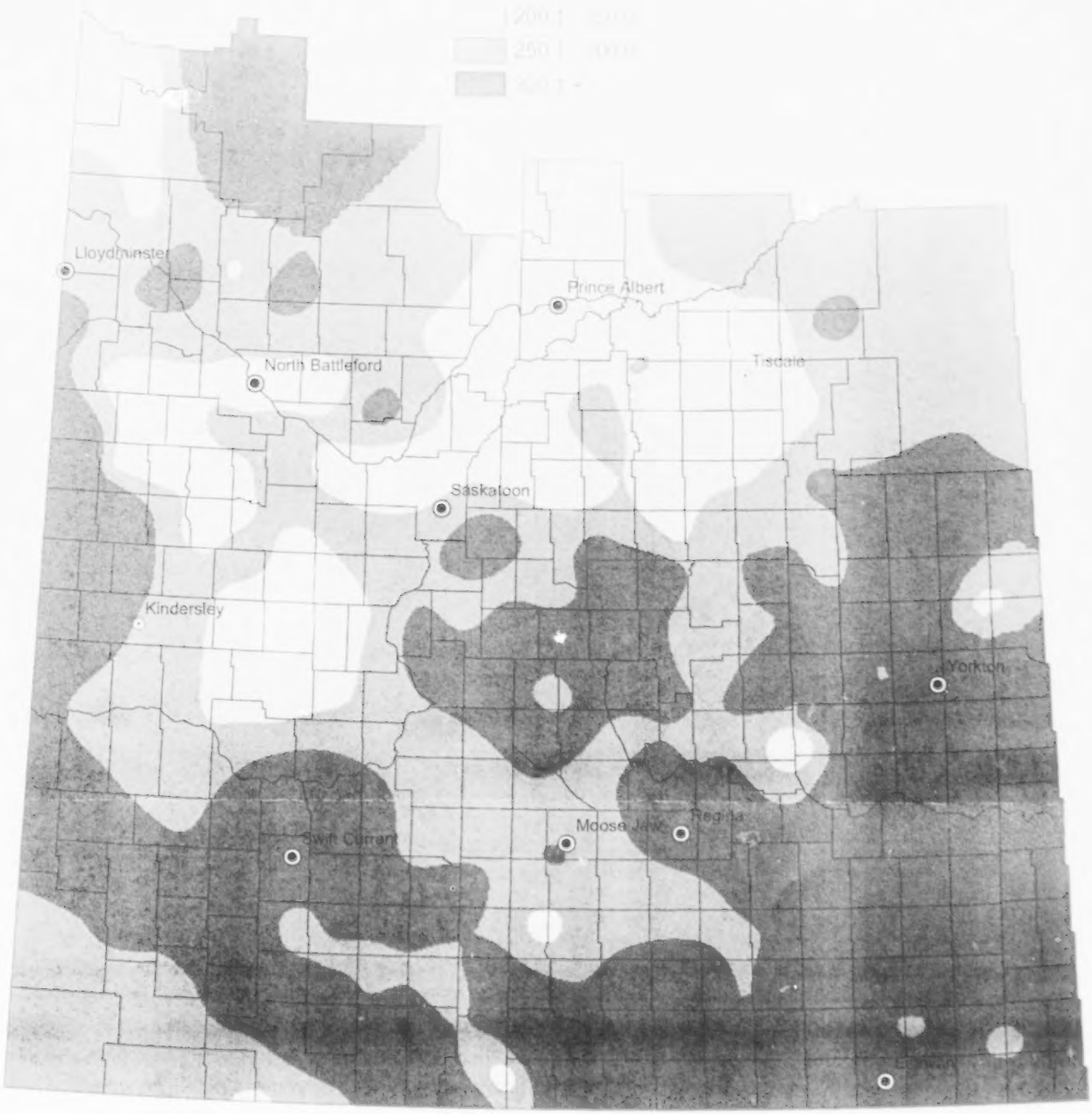
Crop Dist.	R.M. No.	Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
	351	Progress	51	15	97	119	95	7	8	392
	352	Heart's Hill	71	39	70	127	60	12	16	395
	377	Glenside	39	1	40	91	34	19	41	265
	378 A	Rosemount	40	4	31	107	28	5	44	259
	378 B	Rosemount	63	3	43	101	14	15	25	264
	379	Reford	57	Trace	29	60	21	2	28	197
	380	Tramping Lake	47	2	41	71	16	6	13	196
	381	Grass Lake	67	11	85	32	50	8	11	264
	382	Eye Hill	37	44	143	60	80	3	4	371
	409	Buffalo	55	1	64	85	28	15	24	272
	410	Round Valley	65	NIL	57	55	31	NIL	NIL	208
	411	Senlac	35	43	128	53	91	5	7	362
8A	395	Porcupine	1	30	68	78	29	11	34	251
	397	Barrier Valley	14	17	55	74	28	5	27	220
	398	Pleasantdale	13	12	37	87	23	20	38	230
	428	Star City	34	9	44	90	29	13	24	243
	456	Arborfield	12	18	39	136	45	12	46	308
	457	Connaught	8	23	23	63	13	18	25	173
	458	Willow Creek	25	11	32	78	9	NIL	15	170
	486	Moose Range	13	10	25	133	40	7	41	269
	487	Nipawin	22	16	37	115	41	10	12	253
8B	369	St. Peter	15	8	39	68	22	9	33	194
	370	Humboldt	20	7	63	87	23	15	33	248
	371	Bayne	33	10	33	51	33	13	33	206
	372	Grant	30	5	52	70	30	6	31	224
	400	Three Lakes	10	20	49	110	47	9	32	277
	402	Fish Creek	35	6	28	78	37	16	32	232
	429 A	Flett's Springs	19	NIL	15	81	13	26	18	172
	429 B	Flett's Springs	22	8	48	112	18	15	40	263
	431	St. Louis	26	1	40	81	40	10	37	235
	459	Kinistino	10	8	49	87	40	18	29	241
9AE	488	Torch River	34	23	41	143	25	11	20	297
	520	Paddockwood	25	2	36	40	46	30	28	207
9AW	405	Great Bend	20	NIL	33	50	12	N/A	N/A	115*
	406	Mayfield	34	5	44	94	33	14	30	254
	435	Redberry	34	6	33	138	67	14	29	321
	436	Douglas	35	3	19	64	44	36	24	225
	463	Duck Lake	49	8	44	84	29	8	28	250
	464	Leask	18	24	70	49	39	14	28	242
	466	Meeting Lake	47	2	34	79	60	5	38	265
	467	Round Hill	41	NIL	55	101	63	1	NIL	261
	493	Shellbrook	21	17	9	74	45	19	29	214
	494	Canwood	27	4	51	101	59	11	36	288
	496	Spiritwood	43	10	60	71	51	7	45	287
	497	Medstead	55	1	37	77	96	Trace	50	316
	555	Big River	35	3	50	115	15	N/A	N/A	218*
9B	438	Battle River	56	2	35	76	35	6	26	236
	440	Hillsdale	79	3	46	33	79	7	NIL	246
	442	Manitou Lake	54	16	36	59	114	8	6	293
	498 A	Parkdale	63	4	35	81	47	1	34	264
	498 B	Parkdale	65	6	35	74	27	8	28	243
	499	Mervin	54	13	65	102	54	5	45	338
	501 A	Frenchman Butte	67	15	41	63	26	10	20	242
	501 B	Frenchman Butte	45	11	36	98	67	9	25	291
	501 C	Frenchman Butte	53	22	42	88	53	6	14	278
	502	Britannia	52	22	47	70	87	6	5	289
	561	Loon Lake	40	7	47	100	42	2	32	269
	588 A	Meadow Lake	25	4	47	104	N/A	N/A	N/A	180*
	588 B	Meadow Lake	32	7	13	106	60	16	55	289
	588 C	Meadow Lake	47	1	50	135	85	7	30	355
	588 D	Meadow Lake	29	6	56	187	58	15	50	401
	622	Beaver River	37	5	44	51	19	7	27	190

These precipitation amounts represent point locations within each municipality and do not necessarily reflect the whole R.M.
Municipality No: A, B, C, and D - more than one reporter.
October's rainfall is for October 1-20.
** incomplete*

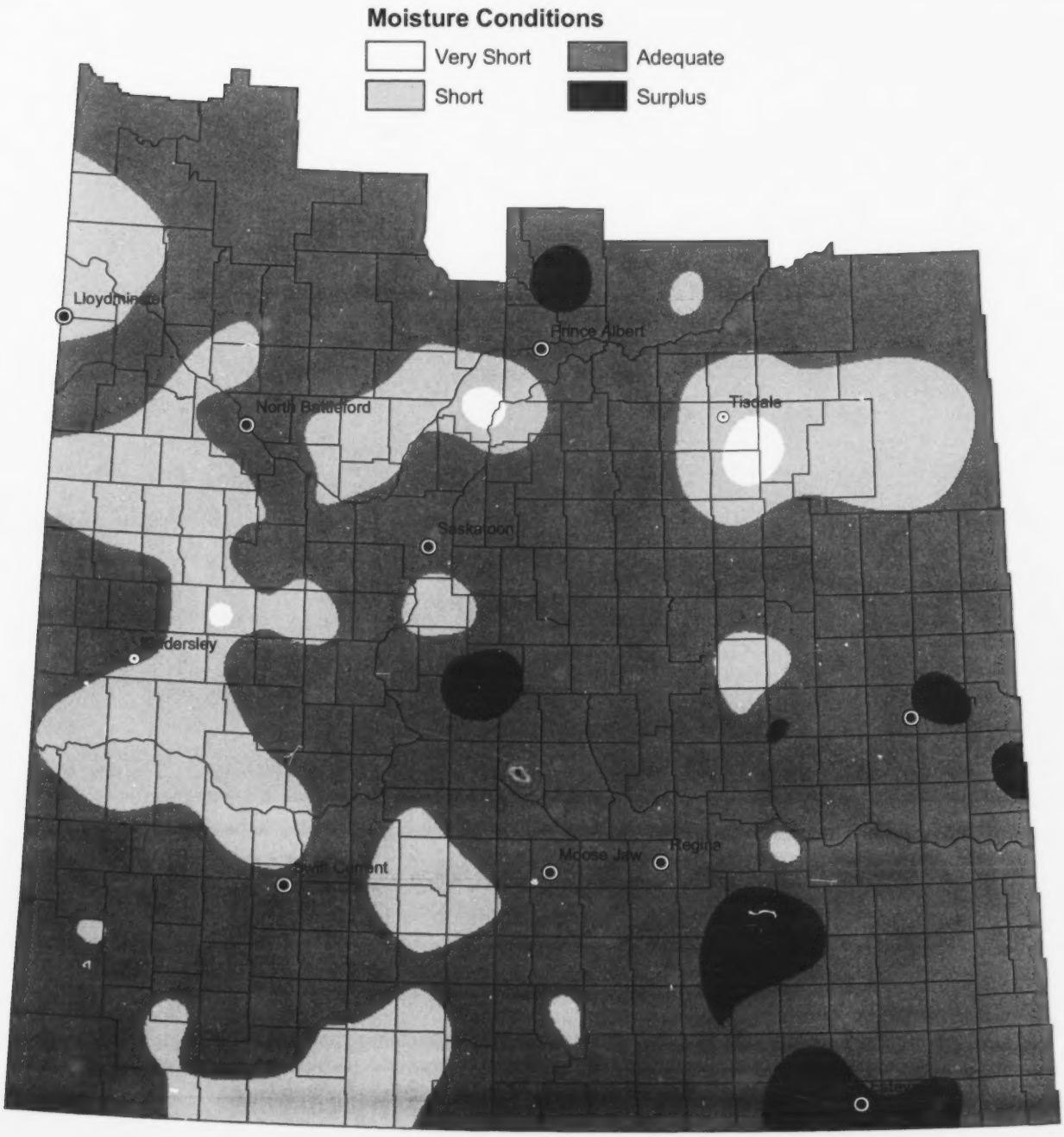
Cumulative Rainfall
From: April 1, 2008
To: October 18, 2008



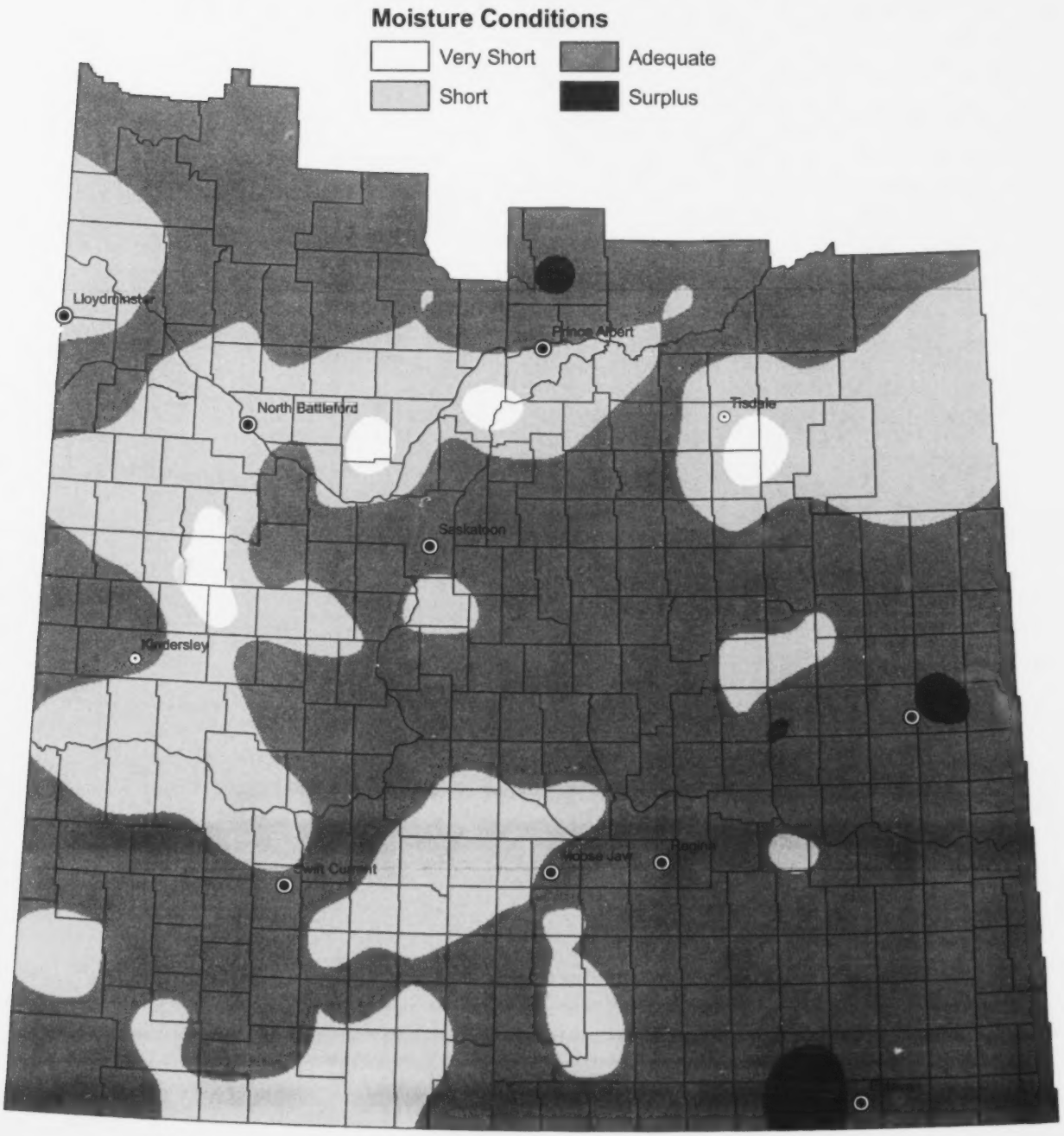
Cumulative Rainfall
From: April 1, 2008
To: October 18, 2008



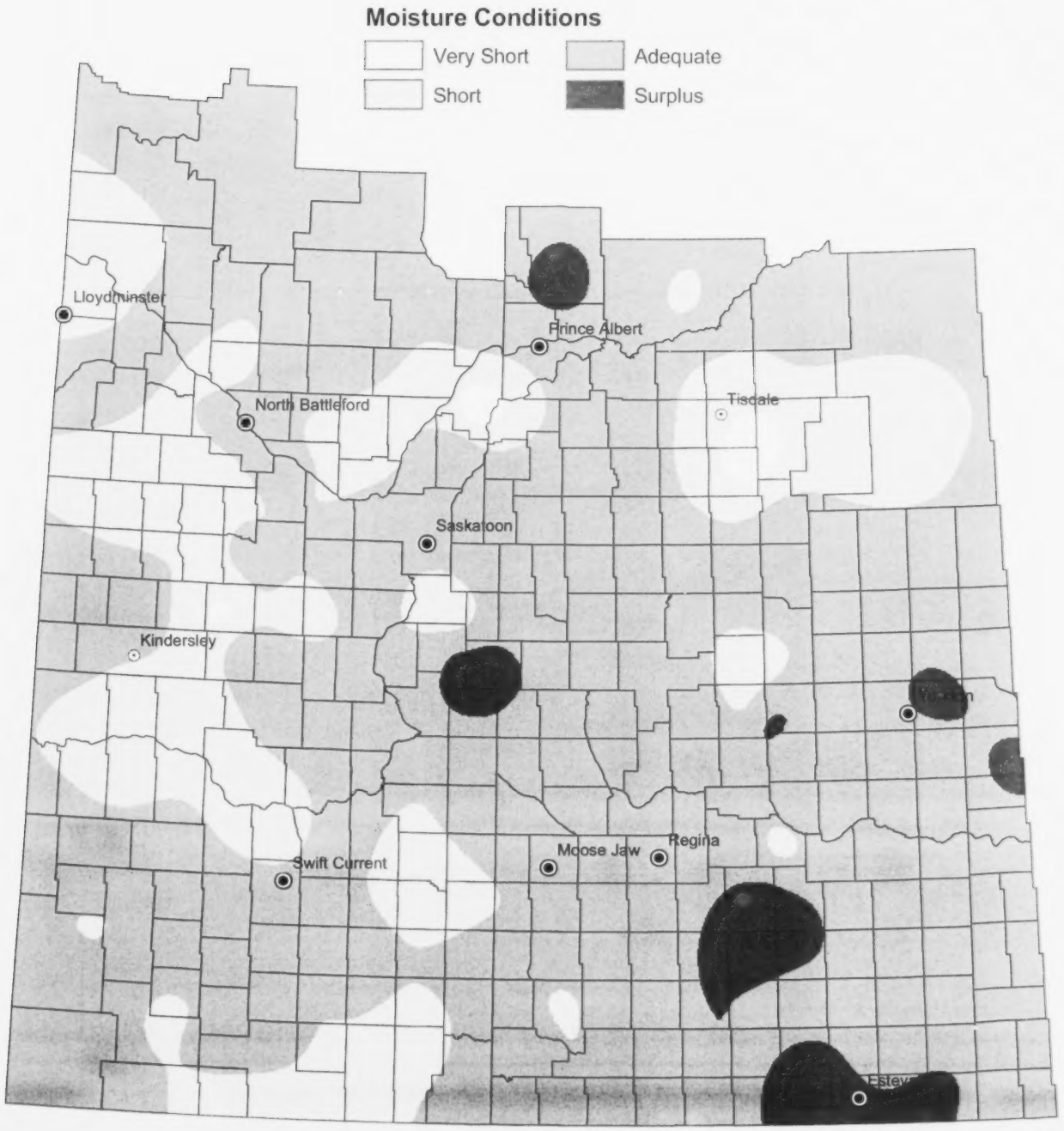
Crop Land Topsoil Moisture Conditions
October 19, 2008



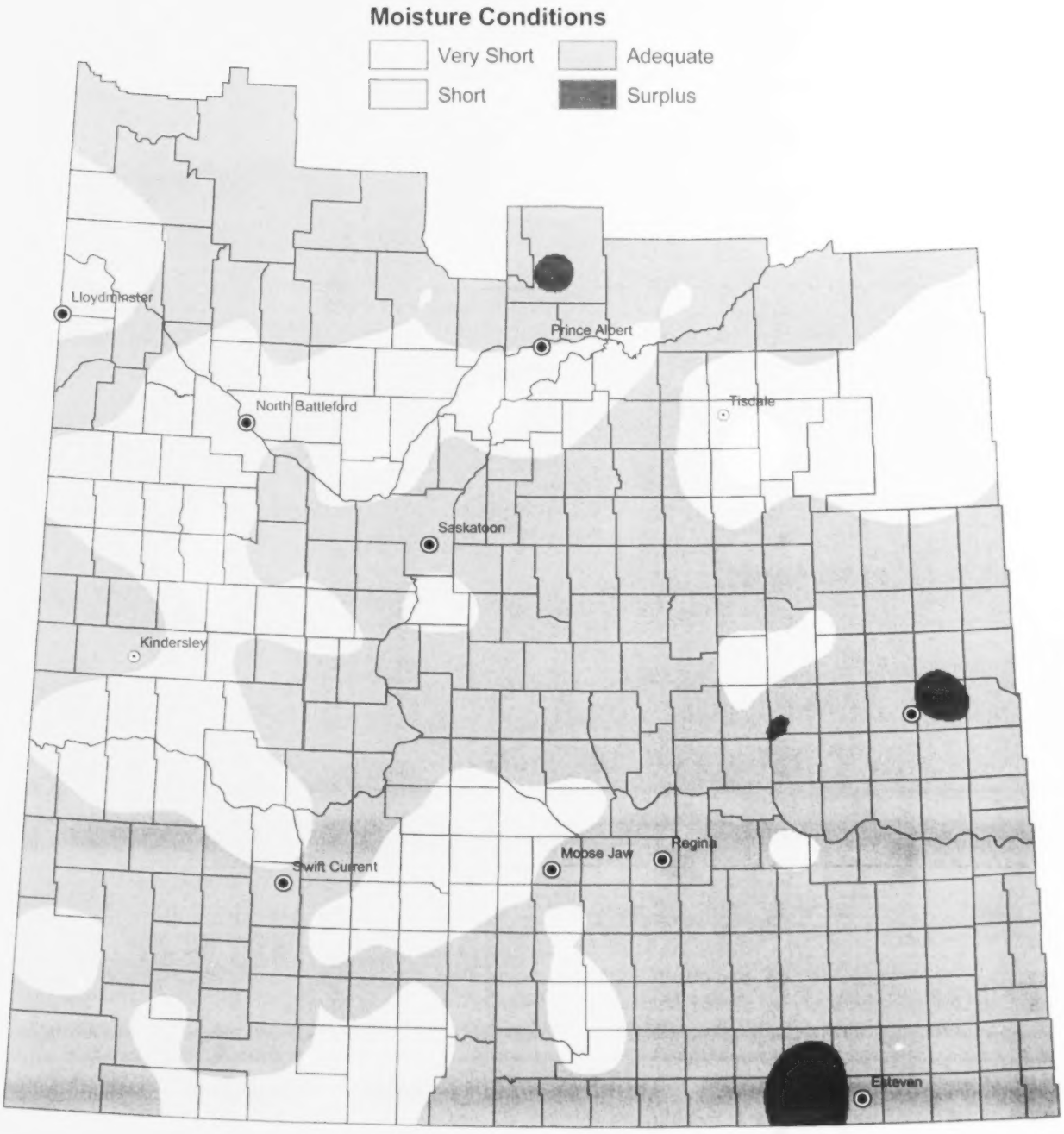
Hay and Pasture Topsoil Moisture Conditions
October 19, 2008



Crop Land Topsoil Moisture Conditions
October 19, 2008



Hay and Pasture Topsoil Moisture Conditions
October 19, 2008



Crop Districts
and
Rural Municipalities